

NEW CHANCELLOR IS ALSO APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER

All Germany Is Surprised
At Selection of Dr.
Michaelis

IS UNKNOWN MAN

Socialist Paper Promises
Support If He Shows
Himself A Moderate

VIEWS OF PRESS

Change May Represent
Complete Ascendancy Of
The Crown Prince

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, July 15.—A message from Berlin states that Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, has also been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Zurich, July 15.—The German newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung says that the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor is most surprising. His name has never been seriously mentioned for such a high post. "He is the first middle-class Chancellor and a Prussian in the best sense of the word. We do not know what sort of a statesman he will make, but if he is to be a success, he must co-operate with the majority of the Reichstag, including the Left Parties."

The Mannheim Volkstimme, the leading Socialist organ in Baden, says that the insight Dr. Michaelis has gained into the economic distress of the people as Prussian Food Controller should preserve him from overestimating the strength of Germany and pursuing a policy beyond her strength. It promises Dr. Michaelis the support of the Socialists if he co-operates with the united majority Parties. It concludes "Peace and freedom must be the new Chancellor's program."

London, July 16.—The few German comments concerning Dr. Michaelis which have appeared in the German newspapers up to the present are confusing but confirm the appreciation made in British newspapers that the new German Chancellor is an unknown quantity and it remains to be known whether he will prove to be a strong man or a puppet.

The Berliner Tageblatt complains that Dr. Michaelis has been appointed without Parliament being consulted.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung remarks that the German people for two years have wanted a strong man and Dr. Michaelis is apparently a purposeful personality.

It is significant that the Tagliche Rundschau, the organ of the Military, welcomes Dr. Michaelis as the possessor of unusual energy, like Marshal von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, while Theodor Wolff, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt prior to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation, said that if Bethmann-Hollweg resigned it would mean the coming into prominence of the Crown Prince, which was scarcely likely to increase the possibilities of peace.

No comments concerning the new German Chancellor have appeared in the Austrian papers up to the present.

Liberty Loan Meeting To Be Held Today

There will be a meeting at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 this afternoon to discuss the possible formation of a Liberty Loan Association in China. All American citizens interested in such a move are invited by Consul-General Simmons to attend.

NEW HONOR FOR GEN. HAIG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed a Knight of the Thistle.

Kuomintang Leaders Explain Their Attitude Toward War

The following statement was given last night to THE CHINA PRESS for publication:

Owing to the publication in a foreign paper in Shanghai of an article dealing with the alleged activities of the Germans in China, there is danger of the impression being created that the Mintang (Kuomintang) are as a party opposed to a Chinese declaration of war against Germany. We have categorically to deny this view.

It is within the knowledge of the American and Allied Legations in Peking that some of the leading members of the Mintang were the first to advocate the entrance of China into the war and to urge on the then Premier Tuan Chi-jui the necessity of formulating a war-policy that would align China on the side of the democracies.

Whilst a few prominent members of the Mintang believed that a departure from neutrality might increase the internal difficulties of China, it is undoubted that a majority of Mintang members have favored a Chinese intervention in the war. And we are in a position to state that even those of our party who have been opposed to war would at once acquiesce in a war-decision made by a Government whose loyalty to Republican principles and whose opposition to militarism were not in doubt.

Instead of saying that the Mintang are opposed to China's joining the war on the side of America and the Entente Allies, it is truer to say that the political creed of the Mintang logically and inevitably commits the party as a whole to support a policy which would range China with the liberal powers at war with the Germanic States. We hold that if China is to survive as a modern state, she must grow strong. But to be made strong and yet not to be a menace and a danger to the world, China must be governed as the world's democracies are governed—according to freedom and not by the sword. It is for this reason that we believe in liberty and in the things of liberty—a free parliament, an unmuzzled press and the other guarantees and securities of democratic life. And it is for the same reason that we opposed the autocracy of Yuan Shih-k'ai and are now opposing the militarism of the latter's REAL SUCCESSOR—Gen. Tuan Chi-jui.

We insist that the democracy of China is facing the same issue that is being fought out in Europe—government by the soldier's sword or government according to the will of the governed. Gen. Tuan Chi-jui's training and experience as a servant of Manchu autocracy disable him—just as Yuan Shih-k'ai was disabled—from governing this country as a democratic state.

Wu Ching-hien, Speaker of the House.

C. T. Wang, Vice President of the Senate.

Lin Sun, President of the Nanking Provisional Assembly.

Chang Chi, Former President of the Senate.

T. C. Quo, Former Secretary to President Li.

Wong Chao-ming, Chu Fu-chien, Lu Fu, etc., prominent members of the Mintang.

11 Houses Burned In Big Chapei Fire

Settlement Brigade Assists In
Hard Fight With Spread-
ing Flames

Fire swept through a section of Chapei last night and destroyed eleven Chinese dwelling houses, half a dozen contractors' huts and a large quantity of timber and building materials. Three companies of the Settlement Fire Brigade and the Chapei Brigade fought the flames for two hours before it was brought under control.

The blaze broke out on Jue Kong Road, off North Honan Road extension, and north of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad station. Sighted from the bell tower at shortly after 7 o'clock, it appeared of such extent as to call for a general alarm and three companies responded.

The companies on going out found that the fire was outside the Settlement boundary but went to the assistance of the Chapei firemen, who had their hands full trying to prevent spread of the flames. By courtesy of the railway officials a 1,600 foot length of hose was run out across the tracks and three jets were put into play. A large number of houses which had already begun to blaze were saved but only after hard work.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1.—March "The Baby Parade" Pryor.
2.—Overture "Santalamide" ... Rossini.
3.—Waltz "Langue des Fleurs" ... Robert.

4.—Selection "Pinafore" ... Sullivan.
5.—Song "The Better Land" ... Cowen.
6.—Selection "The Sunshine Girl" ... Rubens.

A. de Kryger,

Conductor-in-charge.

Russians' Prisoners Now Number 36,000

That Many Taken Up To July 13
In Thirteen Days Of
Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 16.—A Russian official communiqué reports: In yesterday's battle we captured 16 officers and 900 Austrian and German prisoners, besides a number of machine-guns.

Our captures between July 1 and 13 totalled 835 officers, 35,809 men, 98 guns, 28 trench-mortars, 403 machine-guns, 43 mine-throwers, 403 bomb-mortars, three fire-throwers, two aeroplanes and other material.

Kerensky Predicts A Russian Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Kiev, July 16.—M. Kerensky, the Russian Minister of War, addressing the representatives of the Peasants of the Ukraine foreshadowed the creation of a Russian Federal Republic.

JULY 14 AT MOKANSHAN

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Mokanshan, July 15.—A small section of the Allied community had an informal tea yesterday afternoon in celebration of July 14, after which there was a sale of cakes by Mr. Frank Jones of Shanghai who in his usual elegant style as auctioneer fairly pulled in the dollars to the tune of over 200, which is to be devoted to the French Red Cross.

The Weather

Fine and hot, with marked humidity. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 91 and the lowest 75.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being, respectively, 85.4 and 70.2.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS BY U. S. GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED BY WILSON

Object Is To Ameliorate Food
Conditions Of Americans,
He Says

LICENSES TO BE ISSUED

Retention Of Adequate Supply
Of Raw Materials For Home
Needs Is Aim

Tokio, July 11.—The American Embassy has received the following telegram from the Department of State, under date of July 9:

In issuing proclamation providing in the interests of public safety a control by license of American exports, the President issued this statement:

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our programs of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall therefore similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies."

To Consider Neutrals

"It is obviously the duty of the United States, in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs, to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them; on the contrary it wishes and intends by all fair and equitable means to co-operate with them in their difficult task by adding from our available supplies to their own domestic supply and by meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies the Government means only to fulfill its obvious obligations, assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources, and that our supplies will not become available either directly or indirectly to feed the enemy."

Articles Are Named

The proclamation made under act of Congress of June fifteenth, after repealing the law, states in part:

"Whereas, the public safety requires that such shall be prevented from reaching the enemy, now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely:

"Coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, foods, grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates, and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, et cetera."

Then follows a list of all countries and possessions, allied, neutral and belligerent.

The proclamation adds that orders and regulations will be administered by the Secretary of Commerce, from whom export licenses will issue.

The Secretary of Commerce simultaneously announced procedure necessary to obtain licenses. Applications must be made to the Department of Commerce or its branches throughout the country. The applications for license must state quantity and description of goods, with names of consignor and consignee.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. July 15
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31
The American mail is due here on or about July 20.

'Some Patriot!'



The above photograph shown Webster Rusk, twenty-one years old, who tips the scales at 495 pounds. He does not claim exemption under the conscription act and is anxious to enlist in the Aviation Corps.

GERMAN ASSAULTS COME TO NAUGHT

Fierce Onslaughts Made On
French Lines Give Only
Temporary Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 16.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: After a bombardment the enemy made a series of coups-de-main between the Somme and the Aisne. An attack on the French positions and west of Allamant failed under our fire.

An attack made by several detachments of the enemy against our small posts south of Corbeny was completely repulsed after a very lively fight.

We made progress south of Allis and took some prisoners.

After a very violent bombardment in region of Mont Haut and Teton large forces of German troops attacked the positions we captured on the 14th. Our men resisted with indomitable energy and tenacity an enemy who was greatly superior in numbers.

The efforts of the enemy on Teton were unsuccessful. The assailants, who suffered very heavy losses, were unable to break our lines.

Obstinate fighting took place the whole night long on Mont Haut. The enemy, who at first was successful in re-taking the greater part of the ground we had captured, was driven back by our brilliant counter-attacks and at present only some portions of trenches remain in his hands.

The communiqué this evening reported: The artillery struggle has slackened west of Cerny. In Champagne we organized the positions we captured last night north of Mont Haut and on Teton.

London, July 16.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raids north-westward of Fontaine-le-Croisilles and near Armentieres. We carried out a successful raid near Oppy.

Field-Marshal Haig reported last evening: There have been reciprocal artillery actions in the neighborhood of Armentieres, Wistchaete and Neuport.

On Friday night our aeroplanes bombed four important railway stations and a large German rest-camp. They bombed an aerodrome and ammunition-dump on Saturday and, despite thunder storms, co-operated in a valuable manner with our artillery. We brought down three German machines and drove down two. Five of ours are missing.

804 LOST ON VANGUARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 16.—804 officers and men perished through the sinking of H.M.S. Vanguard.

CHINPUTANG PARTY VOTES TO SUPPORT TUAN GOVERNMENT

Special Meeting Authorizes
Members To Join New
Premier's Cabinet

'IN VIEW OF CRISIS'

Liang Chi-chao And Tang
Hwa-lung To Take
Portfolios

PRESIDENT HOME

Leaves Hospital After He
Is Found To Be
Unhurt

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 17.—A report from Tientsin states that the Chinputang at a special meeting yesterday afternoon passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the political situation it is necessary that the members of the Chinputang, who are known as moderates with a better knowledge of the actual condition of affairs in China than the contending faction, the Kuomintang, should assist Premier Tuan Chi-jui at this critical moment in carrying on the administration of the Republic. Therefore members of the Chinputang are at liberty to join the present Cabinet as they see fit, though the policy of the party is to organize a purely Chinputang Cabinet.

It is anticipated that Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hwa-lung will now accept appointments in Tuan's Cabinet without hesitation.

President Li Yuan-hung returned to his residence yesterday evening after investigation had proved that the incident which occurred in the morning had no political significance and that the assassin who ran amuck was mad.

Demand For Old Parliament

Canton, July 17.—Six provincial assemblies are supporting the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly in demanding the immediate reassembling of the illegally dissolved Parliament, while Chang Kai-shek, the Occupation Commissioner of Shichow, has announced that he refuses to recognize the authority of acting President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui, as he declares that they are not loyal to the Republic.

It is understood that the object of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mission to Canton is to unite the southwestern provinces. A recent speech made by Dr. Sun at Swatow is taken to mean that there must be a clean sweep of the old officials.

The Kwangtung Government is borrowing \$500,000 to pay the Yunnanese troops, giving revenue stamps to the amount of \$800,000 as security.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is sending Kwangsi troops to stations on the West and North rivers.

Feng Willing To Assume Presidency If Li Refuses

(From The Chinese Press)

Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang has decided to go to Peking and assume the Presidency if Li Yuan-hung refuses to be restored. He proposes to have Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to become Tuchun of Kiangsu in order to settle the trouble in the South and West. Should, however, General Li be willing to accept the Presidency, he is quite prepared to remain as Vice-President.

The Ta Ching Imperial household has informed the Cabinet that the restoration of the monarchy was entirely due to Chang Hsun's compulsion. The royal family refuses to recognize the imperial edicts as valid. The prince regent, Tai Shin, and Tai Tao have repeatedly asked General Tuan Chi-jui to renew the special treatment provisions to the Manchus, but most of the military as well as political heads are opposed to the measure.

General Tuan attended the office of the Cabinet Monday for the first time since his dismissal. He requested the Dutch Minister to hand over Chang Hsun and despatched his

Telephone No. 778 Private Exchange

Why Our Forces In France Must Use Lee-Enfield Rifle

Our Expeditionary Troops To Be Armed With British Weapon Because Our Own Springfields Can't Be Turned Out Fast Enough—Question of Rechambering And The Battle Sight

By Robert G. Skerrett

Our soldiers are to be sent to Europe armed with a British rifle. Apart from placing them at a disadvantage on the firing line, it hurts the national pride to have to accept another country's fighting tool. The situation is aggravated by the outspoken views of American experts, who proclaim the Springfield musket to be the superior of the guns of our allies. Whether or not the American weapon is of this superlative character, the fact is generally admitted that the Springfield is distinctly superior to the Lee-Enfield, with which the War Department has decided to arm the forces to be sent to Europe.

This decision has provoked a great deal of comment. Contrary to what is usually the case, the Military Committee of the House of Representatives includes an arms expert in Congress. Mr. John Q. Tilson of Connecticut. Mr. Tilson has very recently summed up the matter in an axiomatic manner. As he put it:

"The rifle is the arm which determines in the first place the size of your army and in the next place it determines the final victory."

The rifle fixes the size of the military force simply because the infantry not only bulks largest but, in the language of the soldier, "it is the backbone of the fighting force." The army can effectively be only as large as the supply satisfactory muskets for its ranks, and when the hour of close combat comes and the foot soldier decides the issue it is upon his weapon the rifle, that the outcome rests.

These are truisms familiar to every man of military knowledge. Why, then, do we abandon the Springfield? Simply because we have not enough of them to meet present requirements.

In January of the present year Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, U. S. A., chief of ordnance, informed Congress that he expected to have on hand by the end of June between 825,000 and 850,000 Springfield rifles, which number could not be substantially augmented for many months to come. Therefore it was evident that we could not hope to arm the million and more of men that we cannot upon calling to the colors in the course of the next twelve months. For not only that, but 850,000 guns would not in fact supply 850,000 men, because an allowance of 50 per cent wastage must be provided for the first four months of warfare, according to the War College division of the General Staff. Therefore 500,000 infantrymen would need 850,000 rifles during the first third of a year of conflict, and then there is the continuing wastage that would have to

be made up during the succeeding period of hostilities.

Would Be Long Delay

Heretofore all our Springfield rifles have been manufactured at the Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal. If these plants were worked sixteen hours a day it would be possible for them to produce only 336,300 rifles in the course of twelve months, and this concentration of effort would stop substantially all repair and overhaul work. It is true that Congress appropriated generously more than a year ago for speeding up the output at these two establishments, but the ordnance department of the army lacked foresight. When the time came these arsenals had not a sufficient reserve of gauges, etc., to permit increased production, and could not have these gauges made when they were wanted because trained artisans familiar with this exacting craft were otherwise engaged in helping the Allies.

Indeed, there has actually been a slump in production at the army's plants.

The Kerman board, which reported upon our munitions situation last December, gave some details about the army's rifle supply that will help to show why, under stress, we are compelled to arm our soldiers for Europe with an inferior weapon. According to the board:

"The Springfield rifle has more than a hundred parts and it requires more than 1,400 distinct factory operations to produce the finished piece. The experience of our most highly organized and best equipped plants in carrying out European orders for military rifles is a lesson that our own Government should take to heart.

"The board can only speak of the results of its observations and of the frank statements of the officers of these plants in general terms. So speaking, it may be said that the lack of correct specifications and drawings, followed by the lack of correct gauges, jigs, special fixtures and tools, not merely caused delay in arriving at a satisfactory output but caused a large wastage of time and labor upon unsatisfactory products.

"The plants that are now turning out foreign rifles after two years of hard work have not yet reached their expected capacities. To turn these private plants from the manufacture of European rifles to the manufacture of the Springfield rifle would, if undertaken today, require not less than eighteen months to get first results and at least two years to get capacity output."

K. A. Juthe in discussing the experience of American manufacturers in the production of rifles for foreign Governments made this illuminating

disclosure at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers: "The gauge problem was one of the greatest magnitudes. As it was found that it would take at least 300 first class gauge makers to furnish the first working set, inspectors' set and the master set necessary for guns in quantities. And when 1,000 complete rifles a day is figured on it means that the working sets would be increased from one to ten and the inspectors' sets from one to five, keeping the master set simply for reference. It was shown conclusively that among the total of practically 2,500 to 3,000 first class gauge makers in the country there was no adequate means of tackling several different propositions at the same time.

"In regard to tool making it was found that the jigs, fixtures and small tools required would take a small army of tool makers. It would take at least 1,000 tool makers one year to furnish tools of this kind for the output of 1,000 rifles per day. Therefore should our Government require, say 500,000 or 1,000,000 rifles per year, our tool plants would be taxed to the utmost."

The Ammunition Supply

And why all of this exactness? Why should every rifle be precisely like this thousands of companion pieces? Gen. Crozier answers the questions in this fashion:

"In a rifle all of the parts should be interchangeable, so that repairs can be made easily and spare parts can be sent anywhere to go into any rifle. That requires that every little individual cut, every little individual slot, every little individual hole should be made just exactly alike on all these pieces; and to do that it is necessary not only to have the same type of machine but to have the fixtures that will hold the pieces all alike and fix them all in exactly the same position so that the holes, for instance, will come at exactly the same point."

This is evidence that the army's Chief of Ordnance fully realized the technical needs of manufacture even though he failed to anticipate our day of need.

Inasmuch as workmanship or precision cannot be sacrificed safely for the sake of volume of output we find ourselves face to face with the necessity of adopting a fighting tool that can be had in sufficient quantity now that we have pledged ourselves to battle with the Allies against the Central Powers.

The Lee-Enfield rifle, which is the British arm, is being turned out in this country at private plants at the rate of certainly 15,000 a day, and up to standard requirements. Accordingly Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, has elected to equip our overseas forces with this gun. However, because we have 200,000,000 rounds of Springfield ammunition in the army arsenals, the War Department has, in the name of economy, decided to rechamber the Lee-Enfield rifles made here so that this reserve of cartridges can be used.

This determination on the part of the authorities in Washington has aroused criticism. There is not the slightest doubt that Germany has enjoyed an advantage by reason of the uniformity of the ammunition requir-

ed for her soldiers on the battle fronts. Shifting troops could utilize the ammunition anywhere along the line and the expended clips of the wounded and dead were helpful wherever found. It is a matter of record also that on many occasions the French, the British and the Belgians have been embarrassed by getting their wagonloads of ammunition mixed, especially during the shifting periods of the conflict on the western front, and as all of their rifles were and are of different caliber none of their ammunition is interchangeable. Congressman Tilson has made the need of interchangeability of ammunition clear. When addressing the House of Representatives last month he said:

"On the western front they fight at least three divisions deep—one division at the front, one division on the second line and one further back. When the division in front has taken its turn it retires and another division moves up. If all these divisions are not armed with the same arm it is a very trouble some matter when the ammunition supply at the base or in the ammunition trains gets mixed up."

Two Rifles Compared

And now it is proposed to increase the confusion by rechambering the Lee-Enfield rifles so that they can utilize the reserve of Springfield ammunition which we have on hand. In neither caliber nor external form is the Springfield cartridge like the regular Lee-Enfield ammunition, nor will these modified weapons be able to use the ammunition supplied to the French and Belgian forces.

Plainly, then, our troops, when they reach the front in Europe will be obliged to maintain an entirely independent organization in the vital matter of ammunition supply. Setting aside economy and coming down to the dominating factor of military efficiency it is evident that we could do better work in the long run, and make our presence in Europe score more heavily if we adopted the Lee-Enfield as it stands, if the Lee-Enfield gun is the most desirable of the Allies' weapons and the easiest to obtain in quantity.

The British have large plants engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for these rifles, and it is also being produced in factories here. These establishments have a capacity of production that would meet the united needs of the English and ourselves in Europe. Why, then, should we insist on Springfield ammunition if we cannot provide Springfield guns? The authorities in Washington have not yet explained this.

And now let us see what, in fact, is the sacrifice imposed upon our soldiers by sidetracking the Springfield, with which the regular army and most of the militia are familiar—not to mention the United States Marine Corps. The present Springfield rifle is the consequence of our unpreparedness for the Spanish-American war. Of its predecessor, Congressman Tilson spoke in no uncertain terms when he said:

"In 1898 my regiment was armed with the old Springfield rifle. In using that arm the muzzle elevation had to be so great and the loop in the air

that the bullet made was so high that it was not dangerous at any place except near the muzzle and at the point where the bullet came down. The danger space was thus made very small. A whole brigade of men could have encamped between the mouth of the rifle and the target without danger. It was not in any sense as effective as the present piece."

Immediately after that conflict the ordnance experts of the army decided to appropriate the basic principles of the Mauser, with which the Spaniards had been armed, and in the course of four or five years they evolved, in an atmosphere of secrecy, a modified Mauser which they called the Springfield, model 1903. This rifle is the pattern at present supplied our home forces and is the weapon which the War Department has declared to be without a superior.

The Springfield of today has a caliber of 0.30 of an inch, fires a bullet of 150 grains and starts the projectile upon its journey with a velocity of 2,750 feet per second. According to the report of Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy, U. S. N., upon the medico-military aspects of the European war, the Lee-Enfield rifle has a caliber of 0.303 of an inch and fires a bullet of 215 grains with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 foot-second. This gun has been largely supplanted by a later make which fires a spitzer bullet of 174 grains with a muzzle velocity of 2,440 foot-second.

Effect of Rechambering

The question is whether rechambering the latest pattern of Lee-Enfield to take our Springfield ammunition (Continued on Page 4)

HAVE YOU ANY SLACKERS AMONG YOUR DOLLARS?

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ENGLAND

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

SPANISH PROVINCE TALKS SECESSION

Catalonia, Aroused Against Madrid, Is Agitating For Complete Independence

Paris, June 17.—Some light is thrown on the present situation in Spain, which has been the cause of misgivings recently, by a special correspondent of the Petit Parisien who has been making an investigation there. He wires the following summary of the situation which made the position of the late Cabinet untenable and presents an acute problem for the new Ministry:

First of all, the situation in Catalonia, (a district of about 12,400 square miles in the northeast of Spain, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, whose capital is Barcelona) is critical. The inhabitants are aroused against the Spanish Government, and are agitating insistently for complete independence. One faction openly declares in a Barcelona newspaper that it will obey no law not passed by Catalonians for Catalonians, and demands independence at any price.

Aside from this local situation, the correspondent finds that the economic state of affairs in general demands speedy action by the Cabinet. Strikes are imminent, especially in Asturias, (an important district in northwestern Spain on the Bay of Biscay), and may break out tomorrow. Strikes are under discussion by all railroad employees and most of the industrial workers. The cost of living has advanced 15 to 25 per cent in the last three months, and now the poor can no longer endure the strain.

The supply of coal is so scanty that it is almost impossible to operate trains. Stagnation of the export trade, owing to the submarine warfare, is resulting in growing irritation.

Finally, there is the external situation, which everywhere is recognised as grave for Spain, and which, the correspondent says, is made infinitely more troublesome by German espionage, German intimidation and the Germanophile press, which has wounded and antagonised Spanish pride.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the correspondent wires, Spain believes confidently the new Premier will be able to find a solution.

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British Rifle For U.S. Troops

(Continued from Page 3)
will cause substantial gain in ballistics.

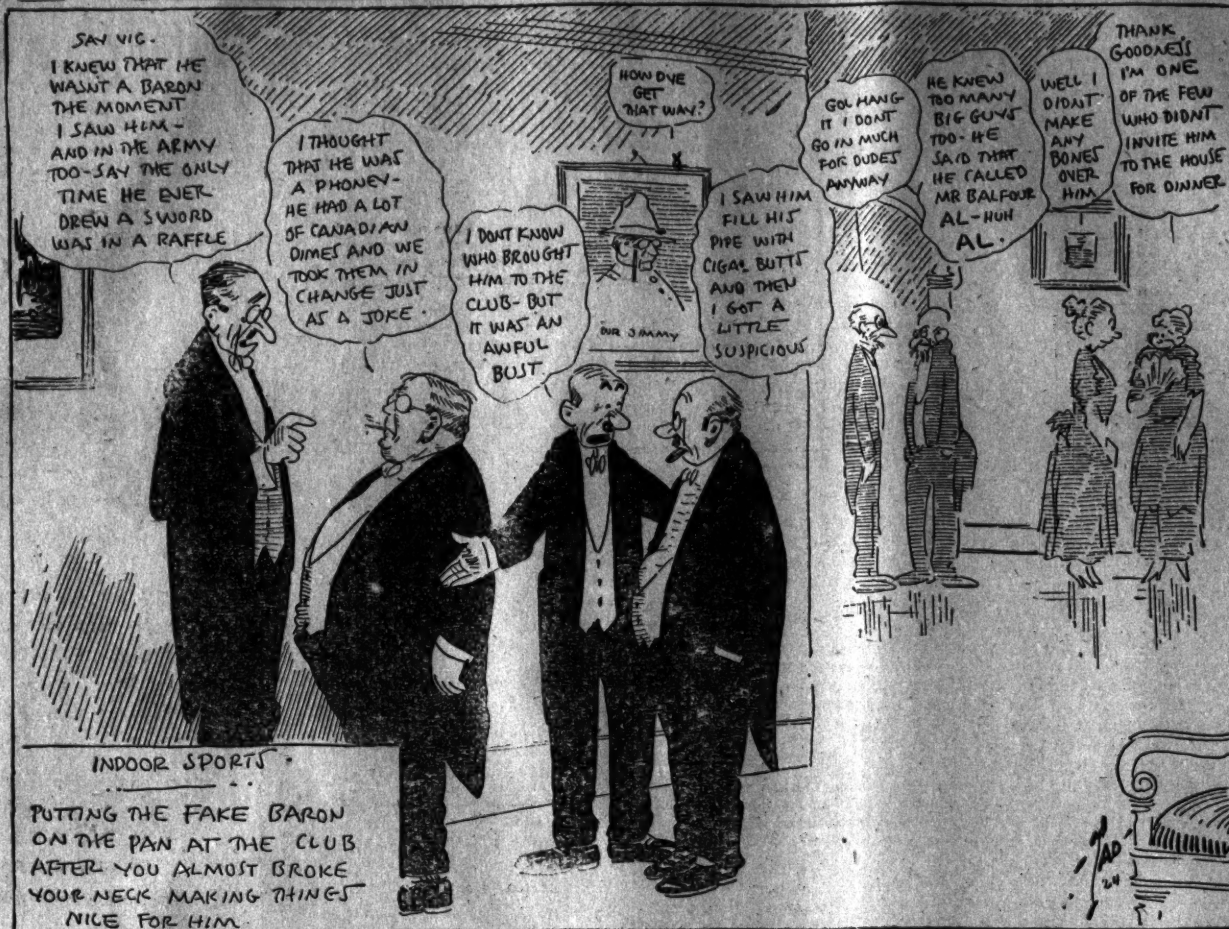
To the man in the street this matter of rechambering is a bit puzzling, and he is inclined to assume that it means altering the bore of the entire barrel so that it will be precisely like that of the Springfield. This is not the case nor would it be practicable to do so because of the manufacturing niceties that would be involved, and because rechambering is nothing more complicated than boring out the breech of the Lee-Enfield gun so that our cartridge will fit into the firing chamber.

The need of doing this arises from the fact that the shape of the Springfield cartridge is unlike that of the Lee-Enfield. On the face of it this appears a simple solution of the problem involved, but there are other factors to be considered and these may enter potentially into the ballistic outcome.

The cartridge case is bigger than the rifled bore, and so too is the

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
PUTTING THE FAKE BARON
ON THE PAN AT THE CLUB
AFTER YOU ALMOST BROKE
YOUR NECK MAKING THINGS
NICE FOR HIM

bullet. The purpose of fashioning the projectile of greater diameter is to make it fit snugly into the barrel when forced forward by the propelling gases. This action automatically scores the bullet or threads it so that it will follow the twist of the rifling and acquire a rotary motion. This movement gives a directive force to the projectile and steadies it in flight so that the point will be held foremost, at least during a considerable part of its journey. Further, the snugness with which the bullet fits the bore is an important matter because it prevents the propelling gases from escaping forward and confines them at the rear of the projectile so that they can exert their maximum driving energy.

How do these factors concern the rechambering of the Lee-Enfield for Springfield ammunition?

The Springfield bullet is designed to be fired from a gun having a bore of 0.30 of an inch, while the diameter of the bore of the British piece is 0.303 of an inch, and the rifling grooves of the latter weapon are deeper than those of our service rifle. To the layman this difference of a few thousandths of an inch may seem immaterial, but practically the effect may be decisive.

The gases of the impulse charge acquire in an instant a pressure of 51,000 pounds to the square inch, and this is the force that propels the bullet. Because of this tremendous pressure the gases seek out every possible leak, and if the bullet does not effectually block them the gases may slip by and ahead of the projectile on its way to the muzzle and to just that extent lessen the maximum velocity of the bullet.

There is ground for the belief that the Springfield cartridge fired in the British weapon will not perform as well as the Lee-Enfield standard ammunition. In other words, there is the likelihood that our ammunition when used in the Lee-Enfield gun will not give a muzzle velocity of 2,440 foot-seconds, which is 310 foot-seconds less than that obtained with our rifle. The muzzle velocity determines the flatness of flight and therefore the danger zone to an enemy in the path of the bullet. Muzzle velocity also has much to do with the ultimate hitting power

of the projectile. American experts declare that the Springfield rifle is much superior to the Lee-Enfield weapon in these vital military particulars.

The German Weapon
Now what are the conditions that our soldiers will have to face in Europe?

The German troops are armed with the Mauser—a much better Mauser than the Spaniards had in 1898. The rifle has a bore of 0.311 of an inch and its projectile of 154 grains travels with an initial velocity of 2,960 feet. This impulse is speeded by 520 foot-seconds than the initial velocity of the Lee-Enfield projectile of 154 grains.

Possibly the greater weight of the British bullet of standard design has a higher remaining velocity at extreme ranges, but this advantage cannot be claimed for our projectile, which weighs four grains less than the German spitzer, after which it is modeled. It is said that the Mauser has a maximum effective range of 4,230 yards. This extreme range factor commonly receives little consideration from ordnance men, because to cover this distance the bullet describes a

high curving path and the danger zone to intermediate troops is extremely limited. By danger zone is meant that interval in the travel of an infantry projectile that lies well within the height of the average soldier.

The German rifle is sighted to only 2,200 yards and the Lee-Enfield is sighted to 2,540; but even so the unaided eye cannot see to either of these limits and to hit deliberately at those ranges the marksman must have the help of a telescope sight. Telescope sights, however, are supplied only to sharpshooters and to snipers. It is a well known fact that German optical concern as far back as 1896 were manufacturing these long range sights in large quantities and there is every reason to suppose that a goodly number of the Kaiser's soldiers are provided with them.

The British found that the increased range of their rifle sights was of no avail without the help of telescope attachments. It has been reported that the English authorities in their dilemma turned to American manufacturers to help them out in this particular, with what results can only be surmised.

In 1900 a telescope sight was tested

for the United States magazine rifle at the Springfield armory. The report recommended that a number of these sights should be purchased for further trial by troops in the field, and the reason for this action was explained as follows: "The ordinary sight is useful for accurate firing at a regular target up to about 2,000 yards; but it is impossible to see a man or even a small body of men clearly at that range unless protected against the sky or under very favorable conditions."

In the report of the Chief of Ordnance for last year Gen. Crozier made this announcement after more than a decade and a half of knowledge of the desirability of supplying our men with telescope sights:

"Following tests conducted at the School of Musketry the Goetz telescope sight was recommended for adoption. On account of the European war none of these sights could be procured up to this date (October 1, 1915). The manufacture of one, working from the sample on hand, which has been tested at the School of Musketry, has been undertaken."

The Battle Sight
A good deal has been written of late

about battle sights, and Gen. Crozier last October announced that "no mind decision has been arrived at in this matter." This is to say in the army's ordnance department, in the excitement of a fight the soldier cannot be deliberate, and to do effective work he must have some attitude in pointing quickly at his target and must know that so long as the muzzle of his piece covers his object his bullet will find its mark. There is no time for him to make allowances by aiming above or below his target; and to this end the battle sight is designed to eliminate the refinements of adjustment and the very careful aiming called for at ranges of 1,000 yards and over.

Trench warfare has upset previous settings of battle sights, and the problem is now to decide upon a sight that will be well inside of 400 yards. No matter whether our soldiers carry Springfields or Lee-Enfields, it is vitally necessary that their rifles should be fitted with proper battle sights. Otherwise, the men will waste ammunition while their foes may be sweeping them with a deadly, withering fire.

And, finally, there remains another doubt as to the advisability of rechambering the Lee-Enfield guns. The higher muzzle velocity of the Springfield is in large measure due to the bigger powder charge provided in our regulation cartridge. The Springfield

has a very vigorous recoil, or kick, and this is enough to bruise and nearly incapacitate the right shoulder of a great many of our men after sustained firing. Do we know that our ammunition in the rechambered Lee-Enfields, guns designed for a lower muzzle velocity, won't make those rifles kick worse than our service weapon?

This is a matter of the utmost importance, because a sore shoulder will make the marksman flinch, and that movement is sure to affect the accuracy of his shooting.

PROTECT BRITISH PRISONERS

German Withdraw Them To Poland

18 Miles Back Of Battle Line
Berlin, June 17 (via London).—The following official communication was issued today:

"As the British Government has complied with the German demand and declared the withdrawal of all German prisoners of war to thirty kilometers (about eighteen and one-half miles) behind the front to be now completed, the German Army organization has had all British prisoners of war withdrawn to at least thirty kilometers behind the front."



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TIMED TO SECOND, BATTLE IS BEGUN

Barrage Opens Fire As British
Tommy's Move Forward
To Attack

LINES ON LINES WALK

Mass After Mass Surges On And
Soon Enemy Positions
Are Taken

By William Philip Simms

With the British Armies Afield, May 23.—Viewed from the hill near Arras where Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby stood with his staff directing the fighting of his army, the gateway of the new British offensive was the most dazzling man made spectacle even seen by mortal eyes.

Warned that the infantry would "go over the top" promptly at day-break, I was awakened by an orderly at 2 a.m. The early start was wise. The night was blackened by an over-cast sky and the roads were encumbered with all the men and machines it takes to make a war; all sorts of paraphernalia, people and man killing things crawling along between the two rows of poplars bordering the broad highway of Arras.

Yes, and there were music and jesting and laughter. It was hard to realise that a titanic battle, one of the greatest battles of the world, was about to begin and that these people and animals and machines were all part of it. From the shadows of the roadside came the whistling of Highlanders in kilts keeping time with their bagpipes. One caught snatches of "American stuff," bars of music of the school of hitherto. Ahead of us cannon flashes were playing on the clouds exactly like sheet lightning of a sultry midsummer night. Now and then the whole firmament would turn crimson and the clouds became cloths in an inverted sea of blood. This was when mines were fired, each one a Vesuvius. And yet there was no sound; the high wind was blowing it the other way.

Balloon Tugs At Lase

Minute by minute the flashes from the guns and the shell bursts became more vivid. A thin drizzle, mixed with snow and sleet, began to fall. It was icy cold. We passed an observation balloon which being pushed back upon the narrow and muddy road from which it had half skidded, half been yanked by the sausage whose madly swaying and jerking form we could dimly see about 300 feet overhead, threatening every instant to snap its slender wire tether and be free and up off.

The show was due to begin at 5.30 a.m. I reached the crest of the hill at 5.15, during a sudden lull of the bombardment, a hush that made the breath come far more rapidly than any amount of noise. Gen. Allenby, lithe and soldierly, was already there, with his staff about him, his great field binocular and telescope fixed on their tripods. Night was fading, but the thick clouds let no sunrise colors filter through. Instead of the pitch blackness a dead gray light covered the wet and mossy fields. A speckled setter flushed a brace of partridges, which rose with a whirl out of the stubble and disappeared before the set and fascinating gaze of the dog. Somewhere a rooster crowed. A swarm of rooks rose from a thicket on the northern slope of the hill. A rabbit hopped by, supplanting the birds in the affections of the setter, who looked around as if ashamed of himself, then took off after the bunny.

Suddenly, at 5.30 a.m. to the second, the gray world seemed to take fire and then explode with a renting, tearing sound, a sound that kept on and on. Below us to the north and south for many miles up and as many down long, vicious flames leaped eastward, and a few seconds later the whole German line along at least fifteen miles of front became one continuous geyser of flame. It gave the horizon the as-

pect of a saw of fire with teeth of flame, alive and deadly.

Lines Move Forward

The British barrage had begun. The offensive was on. In the dawn's leaden light rows of trees, contours of land, church towers, haystacks and ruined villages were vividly outlined by the blaze of war and the glare of it was on the clouds. Had there been a sunrise it would have been dimmed to nothing beside this gigantic fireworks. Golden rain and green skyrocket bursts all along the line added to the spectacular show as the Germans in frantic haste sent out their pyrotechnic S.O.S's.

For several minutes I saw no living soul, though I knew that tens of thousands of men must be following that barrage against the German positions—at least twelve miles of men in continuous waves. Then as the light grew better I saw a thin khaki line take the crest of a long ridge I knew to be a thousand yards behind the first Prussian trenches. Shrapnel was bursting over them and shells about them, but they walked on—attackers seldom run in real war—quite as if this were a carnival and the shrapnel were confetti tossed into their faces. Another line followed the first, and another and another until I had counted five, then after a time I saw groups coming back. Some of these were walking wounded and the rest, hundreds upon hundreds of them, were prisoners—Hamburgers, Wuerttembergers and Bavarians.

"The first objective has been reached all along the line," a staff officer said emerging from the signal dugout. Gen. Allenby then left the hill. The mixture of snow and sleet and rain began to fall again and through this I set off to meet the wounded I had seen coming back over the ridge.

Fly Trap Fund

Balance as per List of July 10.	Tls. 2,561.78
Mrs. R. F. C. Master.....	419
E. M. Hewkin.....	25
Lawn Tennis Bet.....	2
Bet on Temperature.....	5
M. J. Cox.....	10
J. J. S. In Mem. J. B. Jack. 10	
	\$62
	(71.9) 44.57
A. Dispute.....	65.63
	Tls. 2,671.98
Less paid.....	948.59
for 300 Traps shipped to England.....	
for 100 Traps shipped to Mesopotamia.....	
for 100 Traps shipped to Egypt.....	
Insurance.....	60.67
	1,009.26
Balance in hand.....	Tls. 1,662.72

The contribution of \$250 credited in my list of the 10th to the Staff of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Hankow, should have been "Hankow War Charities Committee."

It may interest subscribers to know that so far 2,070 Traps have been shipped at a cost (including insurance and some transshipping charges) of Tls. 6,738.20.

H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.	
4 Av. Edouard VII.	
Over Seas Aircraft Fund	
Balance as per List of July 10.....	Tls. 8.21
R. P. C. Master.....	25.00
Balance in hand.....	Tls. 33.21
H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.	
4 Av. Edouard VII.	

Cricket

Powhattan C. C. v. A Company, British, S.V.O.

Powhattan Cricket Club and 'A' Company, British, S.V.C., play today and tomorrow on the Cricket Club ground. Play will start at 5.30. The teams are:

Powhattan C. C.—A. S. Anderson, E. R. Bradley, H. E. Brewer, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster (Capt.), W. J. Haynes, S. Hewkin, R. W. Johnston, H. Langley, J. V. S. Rumble and S. Vine. 'A' Company Team—Lieuts. Monk and Clark, Lee-Corpl. Cooke, Ptes. Anderson, Enticknap, Clifford, J. E. Wilson, F. Milner, G. F. Forshaw, J. E. Cameron, and C. Martin. Reserve, Sergt. C. Mathieson.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BLUES IN LEAD AGAIN, BEATING REDS BY 9 TO 1

Winners Hit Hard And Are
Aided By Errors In
Piling Up Score

In a wild, loose contest yesterday the Blue Sox trampled their Red-legged clubmates into the mire and took the lead in the series by a margin of eight runs over their opponents' one. A flock of 7 errors played a large part in the topsy-turvy victory, though the Blues were hitting frequently enough to have salted the game anyway.

The Blues put the game in their pockets in the second inning by notching up four. They made one in the first by reason of two beautiful singles by Holliday and Turner, Swan's sacrifice and Ollerdesen's bobbie of a high pop-up.

The explosive second began with Sokall dropping Bill's tag of Bristow's hard roller. The Blue catcher immediately stole second and came in on B. Chapman's hit to left, the latter making second on the throw home.

Roberts hit to center but Chapman was held at third. Leslie rapped to Bills who shot the ball to the plate, but Chapman was ahead of it Roberts took third. Leslie stole and on the throw second Roberts tried to come in, but was nipped. Ollerdesen to Wood. Turner fled out to Porterfield. Holliday clouted the ball to right for a round trip, driving Leslie ahead of him. Ollerdesen ended the inning by racing to first base line for Swan's high fly.

Red got their run in the fourth after two were down when Clapp walked, stole second and came in on Bristow's wide throw to first of Pomeroy's roller. Two errors and three hits got three more for the winners in the fifth and Ollerdesen's error and Turner's hit speled another in the sixth.

Porterfield started the fifth by burning one past first which got away from Leslie and tore clear around the circuit only to be called out by Umpire Bunn for failing to touch third. Turner celebrated his return to the local diamond by registering three hits in four times up. Holliday had a busy day, handing eight chances without a miss. Bills made one error but handled eight plays successfully, one of them a hair raising running stab of Chapman's fly well into center field in the fourth.

It has been decided by the baseball committee to wind up the Red and Blue Sox series on the basis of best out of nine games. The games now stand four and three, favoring the Blues. If the latter win Thursday's game the present series will be over. If Reds win, the tie will be played off Saturday in a nine inning tilt. Information from unofficial sources to the effect that the Navy players are thinking of putting two teams in the field leads to the hope that the new series will be enlarged to include these teams if possible. Interest has been fading in the cup series the past few games and there is no question that this would do a great deal to revive it. Games would be played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with All-Navy and All-Shanghai teams meeting in the Sunday contests. Yesterday's score:

Blue Sox	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Turner, 2b.....	4	0	3	5	0	0	
Holliday, ss.....	3	2	4	4	0	0	
Swan, 1b.....	2	0	0	4	0	1	
Willholt, 3b.....	3	1	0	1	3	0	
W. Chapman, cf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	
Bristow, c.....	3	1	2	6	4	0	
B. Chapman, lf.....	3	1	0	0	1		

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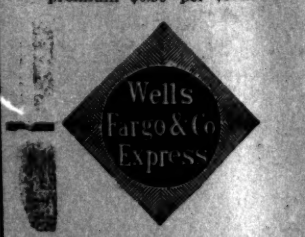
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Roberts, p.....	3	0	2	0	1	0
Leslie, rf.....	3	2	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	27	9	11	21	13	3

Red Sox	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Bills, ss.....	3	0	2	5	3	1	
Woods, c.....	3	0	0	4	2	1	
Ollerdesen, 2b.....	3	0	2	1	3	2	
Clapp, 3b.....	2	1	0	2	2	2	
Pomeroy, cf.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	
Porterfield, p.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	
Sokall, 1b.....	2	0	1	4	1	1	
Halle, lf.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Crow, rf.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Totals.....	23	1	7	18	13	7	

Score by innings:
Red Sox..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Blue Sox..... 1 4 0 0 3 1 2—9
Home run—Holliday. Two base hit—Roberts. Stolen bases—Leslie, 3; Bristow, 2; Turner, 2; Ollerdesen; Clapp; Pomeroy. Sacrifice hit—Swan. Struck out—by Roberts, 2; by Porterfield, 1. Bases on ball—off Roberts, 1; off Porterfield, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Sokall; Crow. Double play—Sokall-Woods.
Umpires Bunn and Hair.

Shooting

Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.
Following are the best scores by the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., in the monthly cup competition, held Sunday, the conditions being 400 yards, Blaisy targets:

'A' Class	Score	Head	Total
Pte. J. R. Moodie.....	42	—	42
Sergt. Taylor.....	42	4.25%	40.2
Cpl. K. McKelvie.....	42	4.25%	40.2
Lt. J. S. Chisholm.....	40	—	40
Pte. C. E. M. Thomson.....	43	7%	39.3
*Winner of spoon.			
*First leg on cup. Future handicap 4.25 per cent.			

'B' Class	Score	Head	Total
*Sgt. F. H. Lowe.....	40	7%	37.2
Pt. C. Macdonald.....	36	—	36
Lieut. Campbell.....	34	—	34
*Winner of cup outright, and winner of spoon. Passes to "A" Class.			

'C' Class	Score	Head	Total
*Pte. G. S. Scott.....	34	—	34
*Pte. J. C. Smeaton.....	27	—	27
Pte. F. Perriers.....	19	—	19
*Winner of spoon.			

British Consulate Wins Hong Doubles

Messrs. Phillips And Whitmore Earn Championship In Well-Played Finals

Messrs. Phillips and Whitmore of the British Consulate yesterday afternoon won the Hong Doubles Tennis Championship, defeating Messrs. Elmore and Brown of George McElin in the finals, played on the Cricket Club courts.

It was on the whole an uneven match, brilliant playing alternating with ragged. But the victors clearly proved their superiority and their win was deserved.

Messrs. Elmore and Brown won the first set, 6-4, but thereafter it became evident that their opponents would take the championship, and the next three sets went to the consulate pair, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

The best playing of the day probably was that of Mr. Whitmore, whose hard smashes just over the net and good placing while playing net were responsible for a large share of the points. He was erratic, however, and there were times when a game was pulled out by the steeper playing of his partner, Mr. Elmore was only a little behind Mr. Whitmore in the competition for first honors. He made many brilliant returns that brought the applause of the many spectators.

The first set went to Brown and Elmore rather easily. The second and third went equally easily to their opponents. In the fourth set the consulate pair won five of the first six games and the match seemed over. Then Brown and Elmore took a spurt and by hard, clever playing won three games in succession, making the score 5-4. In the next and crucial game Phillips and Whitmore won the first three points and with the score 40-love it again seemed over, and again the consulate pair spurted, won the next three points and made it deuce, 5-4 on the set and a tie at two sets-all if they could win the next two points. But a return outside and a neat place by Whitmore gave the consulate pair the game, set and match.

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WEATHER

Strong weather to the North of the
Pechili bay and sea very high from
the North to the mouth of the
Yangtze. Fine and hot weather
at Shanghai. Very rough weather
South of the Formosa Channel.
The typhoon of Luzon is likely to
advance very close to the Prates.

BIRTH

TILLEY: On July 17, 1917, at the
Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and
Mrs. Percy Tilley, a son.
14506

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 18, 1917

'I Belong To A Past Age'

IN his interview granted to the
correspondent of the Daily
Express, which through the
medium of Reuters Agency we
were enabled to publish yesterday,
King Alfonso of Spain gave utterance
to several notable thoughts. He
predicted that the war would
result in an immense upheaval in
all countries and that future
governments would lean towards
Socialism similar to British State
Socialism.

Thought along this line has been
running in the minds of the people
of every country involved in the
war. That there is a war within
the Great War—that of a pro-
letariat determined that things
shall not go back to what they
were before August, 1914—has
come to be fairly well understood
and admitted. Nevertheless thoughts
and utterances such as these are
not for kings, and Alfonso's views
therefore come as a surprise, even
as a shock, and, in royal circles,
must have the sound and substance
of heresy.

But a moment later, Alfonso
went a step further and revealed
more fully the particular brand of
hand-writing he has been seeing
on the wall, when he said "I belong
to a past age." This can only be
interpreted as meaning that he
believes that the age of kings is
past, for he added "But where will
you find a more modern king?"
Many people believe that the age
of kings is past, but only the most
modern of kings would dare say it.

Alfonso is abreast of the times,
he understands the trend of world
thought; also he is youthful,
popular and wise; he knows that
no other king would have a better
chance than he has to make suc-
cess of the king-business, but he
sees that the Republicans in Spain
are constantly growing in power.

The Reformers, he says rather
sadly, were formerly pro-Monarch-
ist but now they are Republican.

Alfonso probably feels that he
has done his best for his country;
that no other king could have done
better. His conscience is clear and
he faces the future bravely what-
ever the fate in store for him. He
does not foolishly seek by im-
potent gesticulations of a mailed
fist and hollow verbal thunder to
frighten the world and blind him-
self.

Within a few weeks we have
been furnished with a striking ex-
ample of the old-style king in a
modern world. Witness Kaiser
Wilhelm's telegram to the de-
throned Tino. Here it is:

I have heard with wrath of
the infamous outrage com-
mitted by our common enemies
upon you and upon your
dynasty. I assure you that
your deprivation can be only
temporary. The mailed fist
of Germany, with further aid

from Almighty God, will re-
store you to your throne, of
which no man by right can
rob you. The armies of Ger-
many and Germany's allies
will wreak vengeance on those
who have dared so insolently
to lay their criminal hands on
you. We hope to welcome
you in Germany at the earliest
opportunity. A thousand cor-
dial greetings from your
WILLIAM.

There you have in perfect form
the old imperial bluster and
buncombe; the ruler working him-
self into a royal frenzy over some
personal grievance and sending out
his armies of good and faithful
men to be killed in a cause they
did not understand. Fortunately
in this particular instance the
Kaiser hasn't any more troops to
send and is more likely himself to
be dethroned than he is to re-
enthroned Tino. As between Al-
fonso and the Kaiser the honors
are all with the younger, more
modern and more enlightened ruler.

France Needs Men

By Joseph Patterson
(Well-known American writer in
The New York Times)
The Front,
Champagne District, France,
May 18, 1917.

THE Times of April 15 published
an address delivered before the
Y. M. C. A. by General Francis V.
Greene and entitled "Send Men to
France." The address was so good
that I took it to Captain Ploq, 2d.
S. M. A. de 120 L. (heavy artillery),
who lives close by, just behind the
lines, in a concrete-lined dugout.
Two days later I called on Captain
Ploq. He was so much impressed by
General Greene's address that he
showed me two full copies of it
translated into French and written
in his own handwriting. Further,
he was condensing or taking parts of
the address and will send it to many
French officers, asking them to read
it and send it on.

France does need men very much,
as well as food, money, and munitions.
Her best soldiers, or a greater
part of them, are dead, or maimed.
France is not downhearted, but three
years of frightful warfare, killing
men, robbing homes, ruining busi-
ness, etc., has had a terrible effect.
Captain Ploq does not complain.
He sacrificed his business at Bordeaux
and left a comfortable home as a
volunteer, because, though he was
a reservist, he was over age and
would not have been called. Next he
might have chosen a "soft" job in ex-
ecutive capacity away from the front.
Not so for him; he went into the
very front and has remained there all
the time, witnessing all the horrors
of war and sharing its discomforts,
until now his face is slightly pale
and drawn. Man was not made to
live in the ground without fuel in
winter, in soft mud in spring, and
intense heat in summer. Fortunately
for Captain Ploq, he was one of a
number of artillery officers invited
to submit their names to the Minister
of War, from which a number will
be chosen to be sent to the United
States to train United States Army
officers, so Captain Ploq has a chance
for a change. But he is merely one
of thousands of officers who are
gradually being worn out.

Sending soldiers to France would
raise the spirits of the French
soldiers to a marked degree, giving
them their second breath as it were,
relieving others, who, after long
faithful service, are fagged out.
These tired men need relief. The
farmers could return to the fields and
yield the maximum crops once more,
and each man to his former voca-
tion, getting things running more
smoothly, as in normal times.

Let American soldiers train on both
sides of the Atlantic, some in France
getting accustomed to conditions,
others in the United States while
awaiting transports. Endless things
have been discovered in the present
war which military instruction books
have not included—the practical end
is as essential as the theoretical.
Remember that every time you lift
the spirits of a French soldier you
dampen the spirits of a German.

I ask nobody to do anything I am
unwilling to do. I am an ambulance
driver at the front. I am a reserve
soldier, belonging to Major C. B.
Mehard's Pittsburgh Military As-
sociation, so will go into the trenches
when my regiment comes over. I
have been under shell fire many
times, I have looked into No Man's
Land one-half mile away many times,
and have stood by batteries while
they shelled the Germans and were
shelled themselves in return. I have
assisted in handling thousands of
wounded and have seen many
soldiers die in agony, so I realize
what war means. I know that
France needs men.

The Street Of Ink

The rule for naming books, which
prescribes the selection of a title
which shall startle the gentle reader,
or at all events excite his curiosity,
has been admirably observed in the
case of the present work. The
Street of Ink (Funk & Wagnalls
Co.) by H. Simonis, awakens in-
terest by its very name. When we
are told that it has to do with Fleet
Street, the headquarters of London
journalism, we naturally infer that
it must be a book about British
newspapers; and such it is. Many
streets in London have figured in
literature by reason of the occupa-
tions carried on therein. Fleet Street
is the old home of newspaper offices,
just as Craven Street, Strand, lead-
ing down to the Thames, used to
be the home of lawyers, of which
James Smith of the famous "Re-
jected Addresses" wrote to Sir George
Rose, a distinguished lawyer, early
in the nineteenth century:

As the top of the street the at-
torneys are found;

At the foot of the street the barges
abound;

Fly, honesty! Fly to some safer re-
treat;

For there's craft in the river and
craft in the street!

To which Sir George wittily respond-
ed:

Why should honesty fly to some
safer retreat,

From the lawyers and barges, od
rot 'em?

For the lawyers are just at the top
of the street,

And the barges are just at the
bottom.

Mr. H. Simonis, the author of
"The Street of Ink" is an ex-
perienced British journalist who is
now the director of the London
Daily News and whose experiences
of Fleet Street cover a period of
twenty-two years. He knows every-
body worth knowing connected with
the press in London. Although the
publishers describe his book as an
intimate history of journalism, it is
not so much a history as a collection
of materials for history. The
principal English newspapers are
considered successively and the men
who have made them. Fact and
fancy are intermingled with
numerous good stories, and taken as
a whole the book probably conveys
a more accurate idea of the condi-
tion of British journalism as it is
today than any other work in ex-
istence.

As the Daily News is the author's
own paper, we will refer to that
first. It was founded in 1846 by
Charles Dickens and has always
been a paper with a marked per-
sonality, "representing the views of
a solid middle class public and
strikingly altruistic and philan-
thropic in its aims." It has always
had the support of a large body of
loyal subscribers who look upon its
word as law—as the readers of the
New York Tribune regarded that
newspaper in Horace Greeley's time.
The circulation of the Daily News
received a great impetus at the time
of the Franco-Prussian war in con-
sequence of the letters which Henri
Labouchere wrote from Paris during
the siege and the brilliant war cor-
respondence of Archibald Forbes.
"It was in the Daily News that G.
K. Chesterton first came into gen-
eral prominence and in its columns
that John Masfield did his first
journalistic work as a reviewer.
Hilaire Belloc, too, did his first
work as a military expert by writing
the military criticisms of the war in
South Africa in the Daily News." Mr.
A. G. Gardiner, the present
editor, is particularly proud of his
paper's consistent devotion to
literature and boasts that no other
journal has had more distinguished
literary men on its staff during the
last seventy years.

Whatever may be the fact in En-
gland, the London Times continues to
be regarded by Americans as the
greatest and most influential of British
journals. At the present day,
according to our author, the Times
and Lord Northcliffe, its owner, are
synonymous terms. It has become
the custom in England of late to re-
cognize notable success in journalism
by the bestowal of a peerage. In
1895 Algernon Northwick of the
Morning Post became Lord Glenesk,
and since his death the dominating
personality behind that organ of
fashionable life in London has been
his daughter, the Countess Bathurst,
who has maintained the high
standard to which her father
brought the paper. Edward Levy-
Lawson of the Daily Telegraph be-
came a member of the House of
Lords under the title of Lord
Burnham in 1903. In 1905 Alfred
Charles William Harnsworth of the
Times and the Daily Mail was en-
rolled under the title of Lord
Northcliffe; and in 1914 his younger
brother, Harold Sidney Harnsworth,
owner of the Leeds Mercury and one
of the managers of the Amalgam-

ed Press Association, was called to
the House of Peers as Lord Rother-
mere. The law was formerly the
only profession in England which
offered such opportunities for ad-
vancement.

Prior to Lord Northcliffe, the
great names popularly associated
with the London Times were John
Walter the second, William H.
Russell, the war correspondent who
saw the famous charge of the Light
Bridade at Balaklava and the defeat
of the Union army at Bull Run; M.
de Blowitz, who represented the
paper for many years in Paris, and
John T. Delane, the silent editor,
who was as modest as he was power-
ful: The Times began to go down
hill after the Franco-Prussian war,
when it was greatly surpassed as a
news gatherer by the Daily News.
"Between 1870 and 1875 the Times,
though still an active newspaper,
suffered so gravely in the matter of
news gathering that it became neces-
sary for its readers, who were de-
clining steadily, to furnish themselves
with at least one other newspaper
in order to be certain that they
were not missing important in-
telligence." Its revenue declined
with its circulation. A strenuous
effort was made to restore the latter
by the establishment of a book
club, which gave subscribers the
privileges of a circulating library to-
gether with their paper. This failed,
however, and it was only when Lord
Northcliffe came to the rescue and
acquired control of the Times that
it regained prosperity. Mr. Simonis
states authoritatively that the profits
of the paper, after the price was
reduced to a penny, reached almost
the highest figure in its long his-
tory. In consequence of the war the
price has now been advanced to two
pence. What effect this has had
our author does not know. The
Times is chiefly known to American
readers, outside of newspaper offices,
by the weekly edition, made up from
the daily for subscribers in the
colonies and foreign countries. This
continues to present every evidence
of prosperity.

The Daily Telegraph occupies one
of the handsomest buildings in the
Street of Ink. The paper has long
been ruled by the Burnhams. "Father
and son, they have been the real
directors, although actually there
has been no appointed editor. They
have always dictated the home and
foreign policy themselves, assisted
by the managing editor. Mr. Le
Sage, who holds that office today,
reported the last speech which
Cobden made; and it is interesting
to recall the fact that when
Palmerston was said to be dead, he
went to Brocket Park to ascertain
if the news were true. The foot-
man denied him admittance, but he
convinced himself that the rumor
was correct, and reported accord-
ingly at the office. It seems strange
that there was no newspaper bulletin
announcing the news, and no re-
liable report, although at that very
time the Prime Minister had been
dead for five hours!" Another no-
table "scoop" by the Daily Telegraph
was its enterprise in getting news of
the Battle of Tushima Straits, or
the Sea of Japan, between the
Russian and the Japanese fleets, a
whole week in advance of any other
paper. The earliest "scoop" record-
ed by our author dates back of 1855,
when the London Globe published
the precise number of British troops
then serving in the Crimea. Lord
Panmure, the Secretary for War,
had previously refused to divulge
the figures, and he threatened to
discharge the subordinate official
who must have furnished them to
the newspaper. He subsided, how-
ever, when his attention was called
to the fact that the Gazette, issued
by the Government, in giving the
number of troops sick in hospital,
had stated that it was nine-tenths
of the total force. A simple
arithmetical computation had given
the information arbitrarily withheld
by the Minister.

The chief agency in the establish-
ment of Lord Northcliffe's jour-
nalistic fortunes has been the Lon-
don Daily Mail, the cheapest and
most popular of his newspapers,
editions of which are also published
in other English cities and one in
Paris. The broad scope of his en-
terprise is strikingly shown by the
provision which he makes for
obtaining the printing paper re-
quired for his numerous publica-
tions. For this purpose he resorted
to the forests of Newfoundland; and
we are told that even during the
re-establishment of the Times he and
his brother Lord Rothermere were
engaged in what he described as a
far more arduous undertaking, name-
ly, the acquisition in Newfoundland
of 3,400 square miles of territory
and its development by the aid of
paper mills, railways and steam-
ships. The colonial supply is not
sufficient, however, to meet all his

demands, and much of the paper for
the Times and the Paris edition of
the Daily Mail comes from his
great paper mills at Gravesend.

The "Street of Ink" takes in
much more than merely the great
London morning dailies. The story
of the principal evening newspapers
is also told in the same crisp
fashion; among them, the Globe,
London's oldest evening paper,
founded 113 years ago, whose
Crimean "scoop" has already been
mentioned; the Westminster Gazette,
founded by Sir George Newnes
when William Waldorf Astor (now
Viscount Astor) bought the Pall
Mail Gazette and changed its
politics; the Pall Mail itself, whose
list of editors and contributors com-
prises some of the most brilliant
names in modern English literature;
and the Star, with which our author
is connected, and whose assistant
editor, James Douglas, has been said
by Prof. W. Robertson Nicoll to
be the best leader writer in Great
Britain.

Of British Sunday newspapers the
most notable and successful is the
News of the World, established in
1843 and now chiefly owned by Sir
George Riddell, who has brought its
circulation up to 2,500,000 copies a
week. This popular weekly has al-
ways had some American readers.
We remember that it used to be
kept for sale before the civil war
at the news-stand of August Brentano
the founder of the well known firm
of booksellers, which was located
right on the street at the corner of
Broadway and Houston street. Per-
haps the most remarkable of the
many stories contained in the pre-
sent book is one concerning a serial
in the News of the World told by
Mr. Emsley Carr, the editor:

He relates that the caller at the
office that stands out most promi-
nently in his mind was a very old
man who resembled Father Time
as closely as any one he had ever
seen. He gave his name as Dr.—
and had the air of a man who was
about to make an unheard-of re-
quest. His first words bore out that
impression. "I am afraid," he said,
"that I am about to ask something
impossible of fulfillment, and yet my
necessity is great and compels me
to make it." He then explained that
his daughter had been reading a
serial in the News of the World and
by some strange freak of imagina-
tion had linked her life up with
that of the heroine. He gathered
that some misfortune had happened
to the hero which had had a serious
effect upon the heroine, who took to
her bed. The latest instalment
showed that her life was despaired
of, and the visitor made the ex-
traordinary statement that his
daughter, who was not a strong girl,
had also taken to her bed and that
her life was hanging on a thread.
"I give you my professional word,"
he exclaimed, "that if in your com-
ing issue the heroine dies, my
daughter will die too! I want this
heroine to live so that my daughter
may have as bright and happy a
future as any heroine ever had." Emsley Carr tersely summarised
the result of the interview by saying,
"The lady is now the happy mother
of a large family."

Almost every newspaper and
newspaper man of any consequence
in Great Britain is mentioned some-
where in the pages of this book.
There are portraits of eighty jour-
nalists, including one of the author.
We can refer only to the weeklies
which are best known in this coun-
try. Foremost among these in
Punch, whose former editor, Sir
Francis Burnand, the author of
"Happy Thoughts," has recently
died. The members of the present
dining staff of Punch, who meet at
a weekly dinner to decide upon the
next cartoon and the policy of the
paper, are as follows: Sir Owen
Seaman, editor; Bernard Partridge,
senior cartoonist; L. Raven Hill,
junior cartoonist; F. H. Townsend,
art editor; Alan A. Milne, assistant
editor (now at the front with his
battalion); R. C. Lehmann, C. L.
Graves, E. V. Lucas, vice-editor and
W. A. Locker, deputy assistant
editor, who has succeeded H. W.
Lucy, M. P. (Toby), as parliamentary
critic. Truth, started by Henri
Labouchere in 1877, and maintained
throughout his lifetime by the breezy
spirit which his writings imparted
to its columns, is now edited by Mr.
R. A. Bennett, formerly on the
staff of the London Star. Mr.
Simonis does not say so, but we
think that Truth has undeniably
fallen off since the death of "Labby."
Among the serious weeklies of a
general character, the Spectator,
under the editorship of Mr. J. St.
Loe Strachey, continues to hold the
first place. We find no mention of
the Saturday Review in this volume.
If there is any, it has escaped our
scrutiny.

The author of the "Street of Ink"
is an optimist. All his greese are
swans. Scores if not hundreds of
journalists are named in his book;
yet he has not a harsh word to say
concerning any one of them. He
possesses a copious vocabulary of
laudatory adjectives; and these he
applies, with exceptional discrimina-
tion, to his numerous friends of the
British press. If his praise is half
deserved, they are a lot of mighty
fine fellows.

There is an admirable index, so
that the volume is practically a
biographical dictionary of British
journalism as it exists today.

COTY'S PERFUMERY

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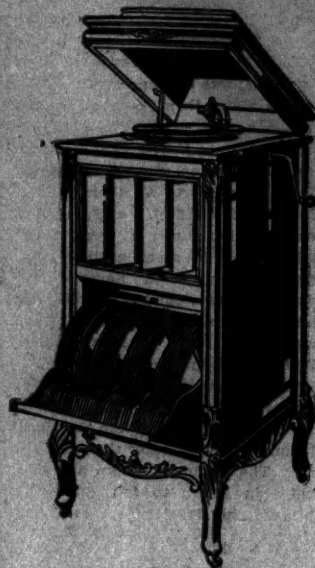
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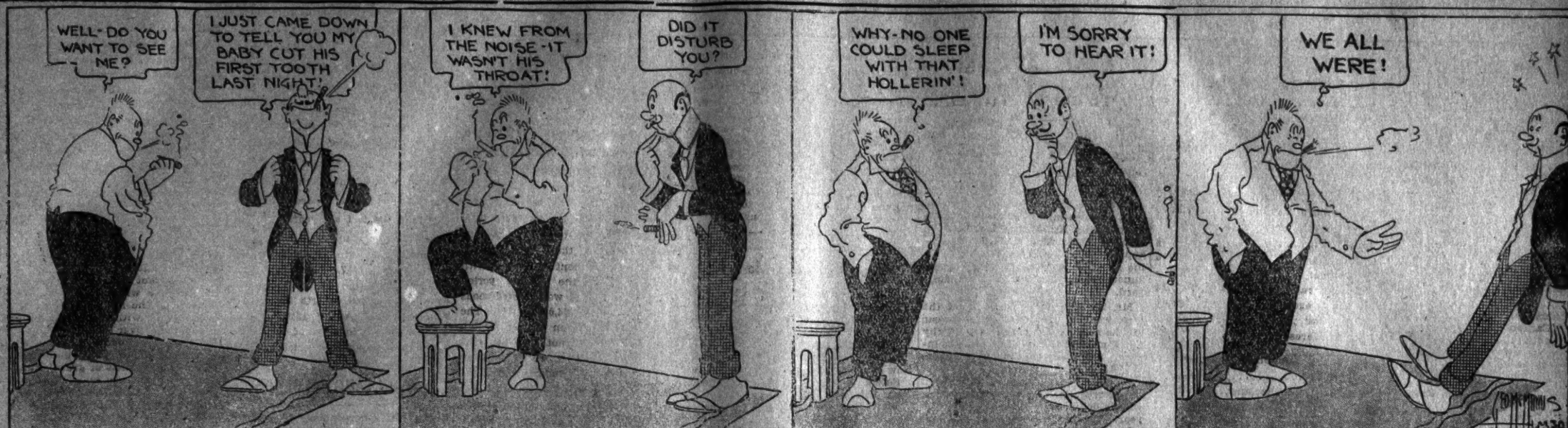
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Series Of Good Sauces

Sauce making, although not a particularly difficult thing, as a rule, is really quite an art and there are certain general directions which should always be followed. Although one might not go to the extent of agreeing with the man who paraphrased a familiar old saying to read, "the proof of the pudding is the sauce," still a good sauce certainly adds to the dish with which it is served, while a poor one has precisely the opposite effect. Many sauces, especially those served with meats, fish or vegetables, are made on a foundation of creamed butter and flour which are cooked together. This primary mixture is frequently spoken of as a "roux."

When making a white sauce, care must be taken not to allow the roux to become discolored by sticking to the pan. The usual formula for white sauce is 2 tablespoons of butter, creamed and cooked with 2 tablespoons of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and 1 cup of sweet milk.

To make a brown sauce, first brown the butter, then cook the flour in it until that is nicely browned, too; then add the right amount of brown soup stock. Care must be taken in all sauces made with flour to cook the flour long enough, so that it will not have that disagreeable raw taste, otherwise frequently found. Sauce should boil for about 3 minutes after it has thickened, as a rule. If lemon juice, however, is added as a flavoring, it should be added last of all, when the sauce is ready to be removed from the fire. When adding eggs to a sauce, it is well to remove the saucepan from the blaze and drop in the eggs one

at a time, stirring constantly. The sauce should not be allowed to boil again. It is a wise plan to strain all sauces except those that have minced parsley, chopped hard boiled eggs and such things in them. A good sauce should be smooth and free from lumps, and should not be allowed to curdle.

Black Butter—This is a good sauce to serve with fish. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and brown it, stirring constantly. Add to it ½ teaspoon chopped parsley, a dash of salt and pepper and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Cook gently for about 2 minutes, then serve.

Horse Radish Sauce—This may be made at home quite easily, if one wishes. Wash the horse radish carefully, scrape it until it is quite white, and grate enough to make 2 tablespoons. Mix with it 1 teaspoon white sugar, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt, a dash of pepper, and 2 tablespoons of vinegar. If liked, a little thick cream may be added to good advantage. This sauce may be heated by putting it into a double boiler or by setting it into a basin of hot water. It must not be allowed to boil, however, for, when it boils, it frequently curdles.

Mushroom Sauce—Wash the mushrooms carefully, cut them in small pieces and stew gently for 10 minutes or so in brown stock, if a brown sauce is to be made, or in white stock, if a white sauce is desired. If the canned button mushrooms are used, they should be cut in two and boiled for about 10 minutes in water. To ½ cup of the mushrooms, strained, add 1 cup of brown or white sauce and let them

cook slowly for about 10 minutes, then stir in 1 teaspoon of lemon juice last of all.

Onion Sauce—Peel 3 or 4 large onions and boil them until tender with a little salt. (Have the water boiling before putting them in to cook.) When thoroughly done, drain well and chop as finely as possible. Mix this with 1 cup of white sauce and season with salt, white pepper and a dash of cayenne pepper. If too thick, thin the sauce by adding carefully a little milk or cream.

Celery Cream Sauce—Wash 1 head of celery thoroughly, cut it into tiny pieces and cook slowly until perfectly tender in 1 ½ cups of white stock or milk. Put it through a sieve. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a saucepan, make a roux with 2 tablespoons of flour and cook for a few minutes, being careful not to allow it to brown. Add the celery puree and let the sauce come to a boil, stirring constantly. Add ½ teaspoon of salt and a little pepper and, last of all, 2 tablespoons of thick cream.

Bread Sauce (an English recipe)—This is an excellent sauce to serve with boiled fowl. Stick 4 cloves into ¼ a small onion and put it in a saucepan with 1 cup of milk. Heat it slowly and let simmer on the back of the stove until the milk is well flavored. Lift out the onion and the cloves, then, add to the milk 4 tablespoons of fine bread crumbs and cook until they thicken the sauce sufficiently. Then add ½ tablespoon of butter, or 1 tablespoon of thick cream, and also ½ teaspoon of salt, a little white pepper and a dash of cayenne pepper.

Mint Sauce—Wash several freshly cut stalks of young mint well and chop fine enough to fill 2 tablespoons. Put 1 tablespoon of brown sugar into a small bowl, or sauce dish, and pour 2 tablespoons of boiling water over it. When quite dissolved, stir in the 2 tablespoons of chopped mint and ½ cup of brown vinegar. Mix well and set away in a cool place until ready to serve. It is better to let it stand 2 hours or so.

of Nevada, for the first time, will cast their votes in a general State election. It will be interesting to record the result of their action, with candidates and platforms representing an issue so clearly defined.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has returned from the fronts on the Carso, Isonzo, and Trentino with a great enthusiasm for Italy. Warfare in the mountains is something which it is hard for the people of Great Britain to realize. Mr. Kipling spoke to Reuters' representative in keenly appreciative terms of the achievements of the Italian armies. Italy has, he said, characteristically "given battle in the third dimension, and lifted her heaviest artillery to her highest peaks." Italy, after this war, will develop into something very great and fine, Mr. Kipling prophesies.

Notwithstanding that the Mayor of Chicago withheld his subscription to the Liberty Loan, the city that made the mistake of electing him, and that sincerely regrets it, bought bonds to the value of \$350,000,000, thus surpassing all advance estimates as to its total subscription. Here is another proof of the now nearly universally recognized fact that an American city should not always be judged by its mayor.

In this time of economy it is interesting to recall the achievements of "Wonderful Walker," the famous curate of Leathwaite, in England, of whom Wordsworth makes mention in "The Excursion." A recent writer, who has been gathering information about "Wonderful Walker," tells how he was appointed to the curacy in

1735, with a salary of £5 per annum, which, after twenty years, was increased to £17 10s. His wife brought him £40, which was all he possessed above and beyond his income; yet, by cultivating his acre or two of glebe, and acting cheerfully and efficiently as his own tailor and shoemaker, he not only, as he proudly remarks, kept his children from wanting the necessities of life, but gave them "an unstinted education, and the means of raising themselves in society." Truly, another "Vicar of Wakefield!"

Aroostook County, in the State of Maine, which for some time past has been trading potatoes for highclass automobiles, put a million dollars of its surplus earnings into the Liberty Loan. This will go some distance toward recouping the rest of the country to Aroostook prices, but, if the quotations had been lower last winter and spring, Aroostook potato consumers could have taken more of the Liberty bonds this summer.

The way in which national games persist and flourish at the front has often been a matter of comment, and both cricket and football have frequently been played behind the British lines in the most amazing circumstances. Here is one of the latest pieces of cricket news from the scene of war: "You would laugh if you could see our cricket pitch. We play on the only bit of level ground there is, between the railway lines. It is a concrete wicket, and the fielders are in boats in the sea. You are out if you hit the sea, so you do not bat long at a time. The fellows are quite keen; they come chiefly from Lancashire; our O. C. played for Dorset County."

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

See Our Stock of White Enamelled

BEDROOM
FURNITURE

43 Bubbling Well Road.

'Phone West 455

THE WAR has not interfered with our shipments of

VARNISHES, PAINTS, DISTEMPER, etc.

We hold LARGER STOCKS than at any time during the past seven years.

PRICES REDUCED, in many cases to below PRE-WAR RATES, owing to high Exchange and greatly increased business.

STOCK LIST may be obtained from:

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD. (LONDON)

SHANGHAI

Manufacturers since 1747.

You need not be an Expert

to be able to pick the babies out who have been brought up on



Condensed Milk

Babies who have been fed, during the first twelve months of their lives, on this pure rich milk from disease-free cows, are healthy and sturdy, and able to withstand the many infantile maladies to which they are subject in this country.

Connell Bros. Company
Agents for China.

All Over The World

Among recent welcome visitors to Kansas City was William Jennings Bryan, and the local newspapers take pride in recording that, during his stay in the community, he ordered eight full-sized Liberty bonds, one for each of his grandchildren. The newspapers regard it as a compliment that he should prefer the Liberty bonds of Kansas City to those on sale in his own town, Lincoln, Nebraska. It

proves to them once more, so they say, that men of penetrating business insight, like Mr. Bryan, recognise in Kansas City peculiar advantages as a Liberty bond emporium. This appreciation of the Commonweal, perhaps, not altogether without method. It may be intended to induce him to buy, in Kansas City, two bonds for each of his grandchildren, on the next call from Mr. McAdoo.

The war has brought to light much hidden genius, but surely in no direction more clearly than amongst the officials of the Turkish press bureau. The official reporter's achievements in imaginative writing have been hardly equaled by some of the greatest masters of the craft, whilst his love of convincing detail and the ability with which he uses it are remarkable. Mr. Alexander Aaronson, in his recently published book, "With the Turks in Palestine," prints a truly precious document, namely, the official Turkish telegram describing the first attack on the Suez Canal. The message tells of the triumphal march to the canal and the subsequent rout of the British, with a loss to the Turks of "five men and two camels." The camels were afterwards recovered, but alas, "a terrible sandstorm having arisen, the glorious army takes it as the wish of Allah not to continue the attack, and has, therefore, withdrawn in triumph."

The action of Governor Boyle, of Nevada, in appealing to President Wilson to make immediately effective measures enforcing national prohibition, for the duration of the war, appears to have arrayed against him, not only a faction of the Democratic Party, to which he belongs, but leaders of the Republican Party in that State who are opposed to regulation of the liquor traffic, now or at any time. It is said, however, that the move has served to bring to the Governor's support strong elements in his own party which have opposed some of his administrative measures. His courageous course likewise wins the support of many Republicans. The issue resulting will be clearly defined in the election next year, in which the women

You and your family would enjoy a Victrola!

We have one ready for you \$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 55 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G., Chairman.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket.

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.

Bombay, Klang, Seremban.

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.

Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.

Colon, Malacca, Taiping.

Dahli, Manila, (F. M. S.).

Fuchow, Medan, Tavey (Lower).

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above.

Agencies and Branches also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Head Office: Paris.

Branches: Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.

Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.

Hankow, Peking, Tourane.

Haiphong, Papeete.

Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.

Societe Anonyme.

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 50,000,000.

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2, Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in both tals and dollars, will be furnished on request.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. DEWETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.

Reserve Fund: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000.

Silver 18,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

F. C. Butler, Esq., Deputy.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, [Chairman].

A. H. Compton Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STAIR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.

Bangkok, Johore, Penang.

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.

Colon, Malacca, Singapore.

Fuchow, Manila, Sourabaya.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, New York, Taichow.

Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000.

Reserve Fund 24,000,000.

Kope. 11s.

Capital Contributed by the Russian Government 3,500,000.

Reserve Fund 1,745,000.

Head Office: Petrograd.

Paris Office: 2, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hallan, Peking.

Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.

Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.

(Kwan Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendow, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalien) & A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tals, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

3, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00.

Reserve \$ 100,000.00.

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00.

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tals and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tals and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tals at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tals, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000.

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotto.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000.

Capital Paid-up \$ 30,000,000.

Reserve Fund \$ 31,300,000.

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parry's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, London, Port Arthur.

Bombay, Lyons, S. Francisco.

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore.

Changchun, Lyons, Sydney.

Dalny, Mukden, Sinaifu.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo.

Hongkong, New York, Tsingtau.

Honolulu, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tals and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$5,500,000.00.

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00.

U.S. \$7,510,000.00.

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York.

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking.

Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco.

Canton, London, Santo Domingo.

Colon, Manila, San Pedro de.

Cristobal, Panama, Macoris.

Hankow, Peking, Shanghai.

Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro.

Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba.

Genoa, Santos.

Havana, San Paulo.

Montevideo, Valparaiso.

Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000).

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermain, Padang, Soerakarta.

Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai.

Cheribon, Pekalongan, Rebin-Tinggi.

Djember, Penang, Tegal.

Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong.

Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap.

Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden.

Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tals accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.K. \$5,000,000.

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K. \$1,371,500.

Reserve Fund H.K. \$120,000.

Investment reserve fund...H.K. \$30,000.

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000.

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000.

Paid-up Capital 562,500.

Reserve Fund 600,000.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras.

Calcutta, Kandy, Penang.

Colon, Karachi, Port Louis.

Dahli, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon.

Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tals Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rate which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses **Want Ads** knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW!**

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai International Swimming Club.

NOTICE

Members are hereby notified that the General Meeting of the Club will be held on **THURSDAY, 19th July, 1917, at 5.30 p.m. sharp** in the Offices of Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co., Union Building, 4, The Bund.

by order of the Committee.

Wilfrid F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

The business of Secretaries, Accountants and Auditors, hitherto carried on by the undersigned under the names of Seth, Seth & Co., and A. H. Mancell, have been amalgamated as from 1st July, 1917, under the name and style of Seth, Mancell & Co., with offices at No. 38, Kiangse Road.

S. A. SETH,
A. H. MANCELL.
Shanghai, July 16, 1917.

Foreign Laundry

A foreign laundry under foreign supervision; skilful labor. Prices moderate, and prompt delivery.

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five per cent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 27th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. Korea Maru

The T.K.K. steamer "Korea Maru" will sail from Shanghai on Thursday, July 19th instead of Friday, July 20th, as previously advertised. Last tender will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. Thursday, July 19th.

T. N. ALEXANDER,
Agent.
14470

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:
Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Science, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese, and vice versa. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from \$5.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

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21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 3925.

SHIGA & CO.
3262, SEWARD RD.
TEL. 4746
Repaired

NOTICE

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT has removed its office to No. 19A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, where all business relating to the Passenger Department will be transacted.

Telephone Central 162.

Telegrams Gacampac.

G. M. JACKSON,

Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

14499

Notice to Americans

American citizens interested in the contemplated formation of a Liberty Loan Association in China are invited to meet at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m., TODAY, July 18, 1917.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consulate-General.

14499

THE BUKIT TON ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.

14499 J.24

New Wooden Steamers FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 165 and Tls. 190 per mensem; board and quarters are provided.

Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialise in Mathematics or Chemistry.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

14474

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

Our Store

is the best in China. It is the cleanest Chinese store in Shanghai.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROVISIONS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

Motor Delivery Services

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 659

14819

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,500 and 1,300, June; 1,300 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 6,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 600, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 3,300, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,550, 5,800, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,900, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

41114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

Born 1915.

Still Existing.



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.



"MODERN" DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR REDUCED FROM \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI



The Famous

DENTIFRICE

and

MOUTH WASH

\$1.00 per bottle

Wholesale and Retail

CHYO & COMPANY

Tel. 2085

4134 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order

(sd.) C. C. WANG,

Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

14492



Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

14498

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple
Phone 1946

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